

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4353

二千三百五十五年

九月十六日

年未辛酉

HONGKONG THURSDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1871.

西洋

九月廿九日

英法

香港

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

## Arrivals.

Oct. 16, MARIE LOUISE, North Ger; brig, 124 Heirichsen, Takao 16th October, Ballast—CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Oct. 17, ARMIN, North Ger; brt, 844 F. Ruhe, Saigon 27th September, Rice—MELCHERS & Co.  
Oct. 19, ALEXANDER LAVALLEY, French str., 1,500 E. Longin, Shanghai 14th Oct., General—F. DEGENNE.

## Departures.

Oct. 18, TRAVANCORE, str., for Bombay, &c.  
Oct. 18, HISTOR, str., for Shanghai.  
Oct. 18, CHARLES PALMER, for Whampoa.  
Oct. 18, FAIC, for New York.  
Oct. 18, RIO DE LA PLATE, for Bangkok.  
Oct. 18, CHIEN OF THE WAVE, for Whampoa.  
Oct. 18, GRAVINA FOR MANILA.  
Oct. 18, NUO CONSTANTE, for Ilelo.  
Oct. 18, VENICE, for Singapore.  
Oct. 18, TRADOBARTH, for Saigon.  
Oct. 18, H.D.M. STEPHENSON, TORNEDSKOLD.  
Oct. 19, MISS KILMARNOCK, for Amoy.  
Oct. 19, HAIL COLUMBIA, for Whampoa.

## Clearances.

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,  
18TH OCTOBER.  
Hail Columbia, for Whampoa.  
Janet Hall, for Yokohama.  
Kwangtung, str., for East Swatow.

## Passengers.

Nore.

**Reports.**  
The North German brig *Marie Louise* reports left Takao on 16th October, had five clear weather throughout; strong N. Easterly wind all the way.

The French steamship *Alexander Lavalle*, reports left Shanghai on 11th October, with a good Northerly wind which was carried all the passage down.

## Auction Sales To-day.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.  
Rope, Spun Yarn, &c.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
Rope, Spun Yarn, &c.  
J. M. ARMSTRONG.  
Sundry Articles.

## NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents of the above Insurance Company,  
are prepared to issue Policies against  
Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current  
rates, subject to a discount of 5%.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

ff 1758 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
ff 1866 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company,  
are prepared to grant Policies against  
Fire, to the extent of \$60,000 on any one First  
Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

## NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE,  
ff 1866 Hongkong, 1st August, 1869.

FFROM and after this date the following rates  
will be charged SHORT PERIOD IN-  
SURANCES.

Not exceeding Ten days & of the annual rate  
Not exceeding 1 month of the annual rate  
Above 1 month, 3%, 1 do. do.

Above 3 months, 6%, 1 do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

BBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents, Imperial Fire Office, Hongkong, 1st August, 1869.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE  
OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents of the above Corporation, are pre-  
pared to grant Policies against Fire at current  
rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, 4, Praya  
ff 1869 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to accept Marine Risks at Current  
Rates.

GILMAN & CO.,  
Agents.

ff 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine  
Risks at the established local Rates, to  
all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty  
per cent. (30%) of the Profit will be returned  
to the Underwriters or their respective  
Shareholders or not, relatively in proportion  
to the amount of Net Premium contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & CO.,  
Agents.

ff 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSE-  
URANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme créée au Capital de 6,000,000  
de francs (un quart milliard).

THIS Company, being associated for  
particulars, with Marine Insurances at the  
Port, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at  
Current Rates.

BUSSELL & CO.

ff 1377 Hongkong, 18th July, 1870.

## SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to  
Hongkong, has resumed his business of  
Sail Making, in all its branches, at his old  
place of the Blue Street, and solicits the patronage  
of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 ft and 10  
foot SAILS, DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails  
or Awning.

ff 889 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000 Dollars.

### Court of Directors:

Chairman—H. R. ROBERTS,  
Deputy Chairman—T. G. STONE, Esq.  
E. B. BELL, Esq.  
Wm. LEAMAN, Esq.  
Wm. MELVILLE, Esq.

### Managers:

Hongkong—John Greig, Esq.,  
Chief Manager.  
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.,  
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1  
per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

### On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum;  
12 months' 3 per cent. per annum.

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and  
every description of Banking and Exchange  
Business transacted.

Draws granted on London, and the chief  
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,  
America, China, &c.

### JOHN GREIG, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

ff 1002 Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON  
(Limited).

### DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.  
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.  
CARL KLOTT, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.  
VICTOR FEHRER von MAGNUS, Berlin.  
JULIUS MAY, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

ADOLF von RATH, Cologne.

CHARLES FERDINAND HODSWELL, London.

FREDERICK RAYNER, London.

EDWARD SCHIRACH, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

JOSEPH SPEKKE, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

### MANAGING DIRECTOR.

OCTOBER 1870.

H. ESTABROOK, 1870.

Notice.

ff 1553 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

### NOTICE.

M. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL  
is authorized to sign on him from this  
date.

### THOMAS DILYER, WORTHINGTON & CO.

ff 820 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

### NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J.  
DEPRES in our firm ceased from this  
date.

### J. SMITH & CO.

ff 1420 Cheshu, 6th August, 1871.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having this day entered  
into partnership as Merchants and Com-  
mission Agents, will conduct their business  
under the name and style of NOBTON,  
LYALL & CO.

### EDWARD NOBTON, ROBERT LYALL.

ff 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have to day established  
this place under the style of H. USCHILD &  
SØRENSEN having been amalgamated with our  
own, both Mr. H. USCHILD and Mr. F.  
SØRENSEN have this day been admitted partners  
in our firm, which in future will consist of  
Mr. W. G. HALE,  
J. G. CASWELL,  
L. HAUSCHILD,  
F. SORENSEN,  
Mr. W. G. HALE & CO.

### H. USCHILD & CO.

ff 1744 Saigon, 1st October, 1871.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having this day established  
this place under the style of H. USCHILD &  
SØRENSEN having been amalgamated with our  
own, both Mr. H. USCHILD and Mr. F.  
SØRENSEN have this day been admitted partners  
in our firm, which in future will consist of  
Mr. W. G. HALE,  
J. G. CASWELL,  
L. HAUSCHILD,  
F. SORENSEN,  
Mr. W. G. HALE & CO.

### H. USCHILD & CO.

ff 1744 Saigon, 1st October, 1871.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having this day established  
this place under the style of H. USCHILD &  
SØRENSEN having been amalgamated with our  
own, both Mr. H. USCHILD and Mr. F.  
SØRENSEN have this day been admitted partners  
in our firm, which in future will consist of  
Mr. W. G. HALE,  
J. G. CASWELL,  
L. HAUSCHILD,  
F. SORENSEN,  
Mr. W. G. HALE & CO.

### H. USCHILD & CO.

ff 1744 Saigon, 1st October, 1871.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having this day established  
this place under the style of H. USCHILD &  
SØRENSEN having been amalgamated with our  
own, both Mr. H. USCHILD and Mr. F.  
SØRENSEN have this day been admitted partners  
in our firm, which in future will consist of  
Mr. W. G. HALE,  
J. G. CASWELL,  
L. HAUSCHILD,  
F. SORENSEN,  
Mr. W. G. HALE & CO.

### H. USCHILD & CO.

ff 1744 Saigon, 1st October, 1871.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having this day established  
this place under the style of H. USCHILD &  
SØRENSEN having been amalgamated with our  
own, both Mr. H. USCHILD and Mr. F.  
SØRENSEN have this day been admitted partners  
in our firm, which in future will consist of  
Mr. W. G. HALE,  
J. G. CASWELL,  
L. HAUSCHILD,  
F. SORENSEN,  
Mr. W. G. HALE & CO.

### H. USCHILD & CO.

ff 1744 Saigon, 1st October, 1871.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having this day established  
this place under the style of H. USCHILD &  
SØRENSEN having been amalgamated with our  
own, both Mr. H. USCHILD and Mr. F.  
SØRENSEN have this day been admitted partners  
in our firm, which in future will consist of  
Mr. W. G. HALE,  
J. G. CASWELL,  
L. HAUSCHILD,  
F. SORENSEN,  
Mr. W. G. HALE & CO.

### H. USCHILD & CO.

ff 1744 Saigon, 1st October, 1871.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having this day established  
this place under the style of H. USCHILD &  
SØRENSEN having been amalgamated with our  
own, both Mr. H. USCHILD and Mr. F.  
SØRENSEN have this day been admitted partners  
in our firm, which in future will consist of  
Mr. W. G. HALE,  
J. G. CASWELL,  
L. HAUSCHILD,  
F. SO

NOW READY.  
BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1870. Price \$10.  
Apply at the Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Wednesday evening at 8.15, and the last messengers left the office at 8.35.

## The Daily Press

HONGKONG, October 19th, 1871.

It is not very often that the views of the Hon. Mr. Kewick upon matters connected with the Chinese population are open to exception; but we cannot help thinking that the opinion which he recently expressed with respect to the employment of Chinese constables in Hongkong is founded upon a misconception. It will be recollect that at one of the meetings of the Legislative Council, he stated that he considered that native policemen, if properly looked after, would be all that would be required in addition to the foreign portion of the Force. This expression of opinion may possibly be taken as a reason for carrying out the plan, which it is understood is entertained in official quarters, of substituting Chinese Police for the Sikhs. The views expressed by the Hon. Mr. Kewick were probably based upon his experience of Shanghai, where a certain number of native Police constables are found to be a useful auxiliary to the Force; but there are certainly elements of difference between the two places which it is important to bear in mind. In the first place, the population at Shanghai is, as was once observed by a well-known gentleman there, the most sheeplike and docile that can be conceived. The large mass are orderly, and the assistance of the native Authorities in some degree prevents criminals from congregating in the neighbourhood of the Settlement. In addition to this, there is the useful element of a difference in the places of birth of the various Chinamen. In Shanghai, men come from all parts. There are Ningpo-men, Tientsin-men, Szechow-men, Fohkiun-men, Cantonese, and others. This difference of Province in China is almost as powerful as that of nationality anywhere else—indeed, it is perhaps more so than any difference of nationality between Europeans. The consequence is that a certain amount of reliance may be placed upon the men from one part acting as Police against those from another part. In addition to this, the large mass of the criminal population is to be found among rowdy Cantonese and Fohkiun-men, against whom the greatest animosity exists among the other native residents. Here then we have a strong element of co-operation. The population of large does not sympathise with the criminals, nor is it by any means so greatly intimidated by them as where, as in Hongkong, the criminals belong to the same class—that is, to place birth—as the mass of the population. In Hongkong, there are very few residents from outside. Probably, it would be difficult to discover more than two or three hundred who are not natives of the Canton Province, if we except a limited number who come from Fohkiun, between which Province and Kwangtung there has long been a very good understanding among the dangerous classes, who are found united in the same secret Associations, and otherwise well affected the one towards the other. Thus, then, we have here a much more united population, and one which is, therefore, much better able to bring its influence to bear upon individual Chinese residents in the place. It has always been a puzzle to those who have devoted their attention to the affairs of the native population, how it is that we cannot implicitly rely upon the co-operation of the respectable classes of the Chinese. It might be thought that wealth and position would, of themselves form a sufficient element of antagonism to the criminal classes to secure their being detected and brought to justice. But all experience proves that this is not the case; and many have felt very strongly against the whole of the Chinese for their apparent selfishness in neglecting the duties which devolve upon every citizen of aiding in the cause of law and order. A knowledge, however, of the manner in which they are intimidated will lead to the conclusion that they are more to be pitied than blamed. By means of secret organisations, which many of them are reluctantly forced to join, they are completely intimidated, and any attempt on their part to denounce criminals is likely to be attended with the most serious results to themselves. We hear but little of this, the reason simply being that the natives are afraid to tell it. The man who did what he did would be like the luckless factory hand at home, who has incurred the displeasure of the "Union" to which he belongs, and would be infallibly ratted either by having his house robbed or by being assaulted—perhaps, even in a serious case, murdered in the streets. Happily at home, the tone of the people is still such that they could never be made to yield to the tyranny of any large combination contemplating criminal defiance or evasion of the law, though unfortunately they do yield themselves to the tyranny of Societies which deprive men of their right to labour as they please for their own subsistence. No intimidation, however, would induce them to tolerate the same system if it became the means of shielding notorious criminals. In China, however, a long system of misgovernment has made the masses of the people trust more to the protection of these secret organisations, albeit they know that they are the means of protecting criminals, than to any government with which the country has for centuries been blessed; and in this way the criminals connected with such Societies get the upper hand, and are able to intimidate the whole community, unless there are from accidental circumstances, countering influences such as associations from different Provinces, the one acting as a check upon the other. This is the state of affairs against which we have to work in Hongkong; and it must be apparent that it is one in which we cannot place too great reliance upon Chinese Police. This very point is alluded to with much ability and perspicuity in an article which recently appeared in the *Singapore Times*, in which it is pointed out that the respectable portion of the Chinese, and some others, join the Societies through fear, and as they imagine, for the protection of their property; that a native, not a member of one, has only the Police to look to for security, and among the Chinese there is

not sufficient confidence in that force to induces them to desert their Kongses. This system is much on the increase. Bearing in mind these facts, and considering how strict the oaths and obligations are, the abovementioned paper points out how often justice must fail, and how seriously the value of the Police is impaired, and does not hesitate to say that "no Police Peon, being of the same Kongse as an offender, would dare to stand against him." With such facts before us, we may well hesitate in relying upon Chinese Police, especially when we also know that it is the common practice for the runners in Chinese Yamen to shut their eyes to the doings of criminals, and to share their plunder. If such is the good faith which they observe towards their own officials, what can we reasonably expect them to do towards a Government with which they have no sympathy, and into whose hands they will be tempted, if indeed they will not be coerced, by the large mass of their fellow countrymen? As assistants, under close supervision, to the European Police, the Chinese may be of service; but we think it would be sanguine to trust to them to any great extent, and that the result of such a course would be that we should be more than ever in the hands of the Chinese, who respectable or not respectable, willingly or unwillingly, are, there can be little doubt, in a very great degree, in the hands of the dangerous and criminal classes, who by means of secret organisations, exercise over them a species of terrorism which deprives them of the power of individual action.

During the sitting of the Magistrate yesterday, an application was made to Mr. May by the master of the Ongseng-hing shop, in the Five Lanes, for advice under the following circumstances. Early yesterday morning an artilleryman went to the above named shop, and desired the shopman (the master being absent at the time) to send a couple of coins of gun with him to the Barracks, and he would then pay the amount, which was accordingly done. On arrival, he paid the sum, and the gun, and the soldier returned at 1 p.m. for settlement.

On proceeding there at the hour named, the soldier handed the coin a piece of paper, containing the following words: "Received from Iufi two pounds of tobacco, valued fifty cents, J. John, R. A." Mr. May, on hearing the particulars, gave application to a letter to the Sergeant-Major of Artillery, who followed up the matter, and duly presented the commanding officer, who was told that his presence would be required at the Orderly Room at 10 a.m. this day.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

18th October.

Before C. M., Esq.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.

P. O. John Johnson, No. 53, who was duty on Tuesday evening at 6.30 p.m., in the Queen's Road, heard a disturbance in the Royal Crown pub, and in consequence went there, when he found the defendant, Mr. Evans, disingenuously intoxicated, having a disturbance with his wife, throwing plates and dishes at her, and abusing her dreadfully. Defendant came up had in his hand, and on being told not to ill-treat his wife, in the manner he was doing, defendant thereupon threw the dish at the constable, and out his hand over the left eye, which bled profusely.

Defendant stated he was in liquor at the time, and was having a quarrel with his wife. He had always been on the best of terms with Corporal Johnson, and if he struck him it was not intentional. He was sorry for it.

Mr. May fined him 40 shillings, or in default 14 days' imprisonment.

## ASSAULT.

Noor Khan, a servant of Babu Myiah, general factor for Wooster, servant of Messrs. Fournier, Wooster, and Esson, was on board the steamship *Transvaal*, for having on the 15th inst. unlawfully assaulted and beaten the complainants, Abdool Kader, the Indian Usher to the Court, went aboard to deliver the summons, and was detained for some time by Mr. Robert Scott, the chief officer of the steamer, from doing so, and on being asked what he did, he said he had to serve them on the Serangie, and, in the assault, in consequence of which obstruction a summons was served upon Mr. Scott also, to answer a charge of wilfully preventing the lawful course of Law and Justice by obstructing said summons being served by the officer. Mr. May gave defendant a thorough rebuke, in the shape of a strong reprimand, and fined him 10/- fine. Defendant stated he did not tell the serangie he should not serve them on the Serangie, and the serangie said he did not want to go. Want or not want, the serangie were served on him, and his three helpers, and they had to appear, but the case turned out to be an old one, four months back, just broke out again, about some amicis speciation. No witness was heard bearing were produced in the case, and it fell through, the defendant being discharged.

## ASSAULT.

Jamie D'Souza, Field, Ireland, a machan, the defendant, bold assistant to the Police at his residence in the Shan-sin-fan area, took a pistol, a shotgun, and a pistol on the 17th instant, and came in contact therewith at 2 p.m., and came in contact with the 1st year. Defendant went to complainant only and said "Yes." Defendant, and naked him, if any ships were away, he was sorry to see a man who had run away, he had got a ship to serve them on the Head of the Department, and he had to go. The defendant was serving on him, and the serangie said he did not want to go. Want or not want, the serangie were served on him, and his three helpers, and they had to appear, but the case turned out to be an old one, four months back, just broke out again, about some amicis speciation. No witness was heard bearing were produced in the case, and it fell through, the defendant being discharged.

## ASSAULT.

At 8 p.m. of the 14th instant one Mowayat was found by P. C. Wau-wong, No. 240, under an overhanging rock on the hill sides, a notable spot, and he brought him up, and charged him on the 16th instant, before Mr. May, as a suspicion character. The defendant was sent to gaol to serve out his sentence, and was remanded to Inspector Duggan. Defendant was sent to gaol to serve out his sentence of six months with hard labour, commencing from this date, and at expiration to be further imprisoned for six months with hard labour for escaping, and at the termination of last sentence to find security in two households, £50 each, to be found within twelve months, or in default to be brought to the Governor, with a view to deportation. The *Chinaman* asked "what was the word?" The *ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL*—We can't tell.

## THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

"Well, if you can't tell the words you can't pass judgment." The *ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL*—What I meant to say was that we cannot tell now. Mr. BYRNE—I asked whether "one of the duties of that Council" in relation to copies of letters to Chinese officials in London, which were declared in this Council to be confidential?" That was my question, and I identified him as the man who was in custody and escaped from the court's room. The defendant was sent to gaol to serve out his sentence of six months with hard labour for escaping, and at the termination of last sentence to find security in two households, £50 each, to be found within twelve months, or in default to be brought to the Governor, with a view to deportation. The *CHIEF JUSTICE* asked "what was the word?" The *ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL*—We can't tell.

## THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

"Well, if you can't tell the words you can't pass judgment." The *ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL*—What I meant to say was that we cannot tell now. Mr. BYRNE—I asked whether "one of the duties of that Council" in relation to copies of letters to Chinese officials in London, which were declared in this Council to be confidential?" That was my question, and I identified him as the man who was in custody and escaped from the court's room. The defendant was not employed there. Defendant said he only went there to see his brother; he said he was a stranger in this country. Mr. May said he was a stranger in this country, and sent him to two months' hard labour.

## THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

"The steamer *Eagle*, during a trip across the Fifth of Fort, from Gourkoo to Kiu, ran into and sank the yacht *Miranda*, about twenty-four tons, belonging to Mr. Neill. The owner of the yacht and his two sons are the directors of the company, he was drowned, and the other was seriously injured, while the owner and yachtsman were rescued.

The steamer *Eagle*, during a trip across the Fifth of Fort, from Gourkoo to Kiu, ran into and sank the yacht *Miranda*, about twenty-four tons, belonging to Mr. Neill. The owner of the yacht and his two sons are the directors of the company, he was drowned, and the other was seriously injured, while the owner and yachtsman were rescued.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

October 18th.

The Council met at 2.30 p.m., there being Present—  
H. E. the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.  
The Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.  
The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.  
The Hon. the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL.  
The Hon. the COLONIAL TREASURER.  
The Hon. W. KESWICK.  
The Hon. R. ROBERTS.

The Clerk of the Council read the minutes of the previous meeting, on which it was decided that Mr. Bryne had asked a question relative to the Registrar-General's Department, inquiring whether he had sent a confidential despatch to that office.

Mr. ROBERTS interposed, saying that he wished to remark that the word "despatch" did not represent the meaning of the word "charge" used by Mr. Bryne.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that Mr. Bryne intended to make the charge?

The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—But do I understand that Mr. Bryne disclaims the charge?

The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—We can't go into that now. The hon. member can say that he did not mean to imply it, and that we can go down on the minutes of the meeting.

(The *COLONIAL SECRETARY* rose and something to His Excellency.)

His Excellency—In his speech, he said that he did not mean to imply it, and that we can go down on the minutes of the meeting.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

Mr. ROBERTS—The *CHIEF JUSTICE*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.

The *COLONIAL SECRETARY*—I believe that he did not mean to imply it.



